

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1893.

Honx Myth.

It is now more than two weeks since Mr. CLEVELAND gave publicity to the name of HOKE SMITH, and the incredulity with which that name was regarded has not disappeared. Indeed it seems to be on the increase. After satisfying itself as to Hoke SMITH'S entity, THE SUN announced that he was not less real than Col. ABE SLUPSKY, whose name and fame are universally recognized. Notwithstanding this announce ment, every mail brings letters in which the writers declare themselves unable to believe that HOKE SMITH is anything but a agment. Nearly all of these communicaons are fed to the Office Cat, as were most of the letters questioning the existence of Col. ARE SLUPSKY. The name and tame of SLUPSKY were destined from the first, to go thundering down the ages. So, it appears, are the name and fame of HOKE SMITH; and before long the time must come when it will be as hard to find a Hoke Smith skeptic as it now is to find an ABESLUPSKY skeptic.

Yet it is not strange that so many men, women, and children find it almost impos sible to associate the name of HOKE SMITH with a being of flesh and blood. Pronounce it aloud: HOAX MYTH! Now suppose it had been announced two weeks ago that Mr. CLEVELAND had decided to give FAKE YARN a place in his Cabinet. Does FAKE YARN sound less like the name of a bona fide citizen of this republic than HOAX MYTH OF HOKE SMITH? If there is any preponderance of probability it is on the side of the combination, FAKE YARN. There to not much choice between a hoax and a "fake." The former is a little the more reputable, perhaps, but neither conveys any idea of reality. As between a myth and yarn, the advantage is largely in favor of the yarn. In the Greek a mythos is a word and nothing more; hence, a story in which there is nothing back of the mere words, a thing or a somebody that exists only in name. A varn is an amplification of a fact. It is always understood that there is a basis of truth, however small, Thus a sallor's yarn about a mermaid may have a codfish at the bottom of it. But hoax, myth, hoax myth (the hoax being used adjectively, as if for intensification), hoax-myth (the hyphen expressing a blending of significations), or Hoke Smith: no wonder that the public fluds it next to impossible to believe that these sounds separately or in their various combinations can stand for anything but a figment.

Again, the sponsors for the reality of HOKE BMITH invited the suspicion of protesting too much when they averred that Hoke SMITH weighed 285 (or was it 323?) pounds. That these sounds which, in other cases represent figments, should stand in this one instance for substance, in weight nearly equal to that of two men, seemed preposterous. It wou'd have seemed more nearly credible if it had been asserted that HOKE Swith, while he was an indisputable reality, weighed not more than the average of mankind, or say 155 lbs., 8 oz.

But the period of doubt has almost expired. Ever since the second or third day after Mr. CLEVELAND's announcement, we have maintained that there is a HOKE SMITH just as surely as there is a Col. ARE BLUPSKY. Within a few days the new Cabinet will be on exhibition, and all who wish to take the trouble can satisfy themselves as to whether HOKE SMITH is in it. Meanwhile let them study the official portrait which THE SUN published yesterday.

Will the Chinese Go?

Is the cry of a dozen years ago to become a reality, and must the Chinese go? The answer to this question depends on our Mongolian residents, and there is now left only a space of about two months in which Section 6 of the act of May 5, 1892, re-

quires that all Chinese laborers residing in e United States at that date, and entitled to remain here, shall "apply to the Collect tor of Internal Revenue of their respective districts within one year after the passage of this act for a certificate of residence. Any such laborer found without a certificate after that period may be arrested and taken before a United States Judge. whose duty it shall be to order that he be deported from the United States," unless he can satisfactorily show that by reason of accident, sickness, or other unavoidable cause he was unable to procure a certificate. He may also avoid the penalty by proving that he had a certificate and lost it, in which case a duplicate will be issued to him at his expense. But he must affirmatively show, when arrested by any of the prescribed officers, on the testimony of at least one white witness, that he was a lawful resident on May 5, 1899.

This penalty of removal is not the only one imposed by the Grany act. Section 4 authorizes imprisonment, to an extent not exceeding one year, of "any such Chinese person, or person of Chinese descent, convicted and adjudged to be not lawfully within the United States." After this penalty of imprisonment has been exacted the Chinaman is to be removed.

These are very serious enactments, and yet nearly ten months of the year of grace given by the law have expired without any general effort of the Chinese to comply with Its provisions. Early in July last the Internal Revenue Office, conforming to the directions of the statute, issued forms of app ication for registry, which required all Chinamen to place their names, records, and photographs in the hands of the authorities. The census of 1890 gave the numbor of Chinese in the United States as 107. 475. Considering the difficulties of tracing them out and identifying them in some paris of the country, especially where they have been smuggled into it from Canada, and are mainly intent on escaping observa tion and examination by census authorities or any others, it is believed that their true number may be nearer 150,000. There has certainly been much smuggling of Chinamen sines the census was taken. Nevertheless, it does not appear that a hundredth. if even a thousandth, part of them have thus far complied with the registration law

Out of about 5),000 Chinese in the San Franci-co district, only 61 had been registered up to a few days ago. But at last Gen. McCong, the Registration Officer says. "We are now receiving about ten applications daily," and he learns that the rate will soon be much increased. It would have to be to include even a small fraction

of the Chinese within the next two months Of the large population of the New York district, Collector KERWIN had at a recent data received the photographs of but two: Mr. Ton Kino of Sullivan street and Mr. Cars Ho Gen of Mott street. There are some Chinese here who do not come within the provisions of the law, being of the empitalist order, such as owners of laundries

the Chinese as a whole are not taking stops to obey the law.

In view of this fact the authorities charged with the execution of the statute are already looking about for the means of carrying it into effect. The Collector at San Francisco proposes to have, some fine morning next May, "the biggest round-up of Chinese ever seen in this country," by simultaneous swoops upon them, followed by their rapid transfer in tugs to Goat Island, where they will be placed under an armed guard. In New York, Governor's Island and other points in the harbor have been indicated as suitable for this work.

But what are the Chinamen counting on all this time? Are they going to defy and risk the law, or will they make a grand rush for certificates at the last moment, taking the ground that they are expressly allowed until May 5 to make this application? The Collector at San Francisco is represented as saying that in the little time remaining only a small portion of the Chinese could seasonably comply with the law, so that most of them will have to be removed. But that is a mistake. The law gives them a full year for making their applications; and if those applications are received within that time, the failure of the United States to provide sufficient cierical or other means for issuing the certificates would undoubtedly constitute a case of the "unavoidable cause" which entitles them by

the statute to a delayed certificate. Such a rush; even at the last moment, would probably be a welcome relief to the Government officers, who now have a peculiar and difficult job in prospect. The cost of executing the law, including transportation, will mount into the millions, and only an insignificant fraction of the amount thus required has been appropriated. The expense and trouble of maintenance pending the adjudication of cases would also be very great, should the Chinamen hold together. The Six Companies are pledged to protect them, and to test in the courts the constitutionality of the GEARY act. Besides, many Chinamen contend that they are not laborers, this being especially true in large cities like New York. The Six Companies have further intimated that China may protect her people by a retaliatory law compelling Americans in that country to file their photographs and take out certificates.

Celestial ways are not always fathomable JOHN Chinaman, who has his full share of shrewdness, may conclude that testing his rights in court need not prevent him meanwhile from obeying even a distasteful law until its validity is destroyed. Within sixty days Uncle Sam may be pleasantly surprised by finding 100,000 clean and smiling faces added to his portrait gallery.

A Matter of Principle.

According to Mugwump assertion, the bill submitting the question of a Greater New York to a vote of the communities concerned, is to be sacrificed as a means of conciliating the opposition of the Democratic delegation of Brooklyn to certain proposed amendments to the ballot law. It is not probable that the charge has any

other basis than mere Mugwump suspicion The suggested alterations in the ballot law are of trifling consequence as compared with the great and salutary Democratic principle of home rule involved in the other bill. There may be reasonable differences of opinion among the Democratic majority of the Legislature as to a particular plan for further tinkering with the ballot law; and it is not surprising that they should occur if the report be true that the proposed amendments "are mainly the outcome of recommendations by the Blanket Ballot Committee of the City Club." Democrats have good reason to be on their guard against projects for legislation which come from a source so hostile to the Democracy. On the principle of home rule they are united by their very political faith. They do not need instructions from the City Club as to that obligation of essential Democratic theory and doctrine; and they would not get any advice deserving their attention from an association whose sole purpose is the destruction of the Democratic organization in the city of New York, and indirectly in the city of Brooklyn.

The bill relating to the Greater New York has in it nothing that can reasonably excite the opposition of the Brooklyn delegation. while its underlying principle demands and commands the support of every Democrat of their number, whether he favors or disapproves the scheme which it submits to the people for decision. He might as well object to making his own election to office dependent upon the will of the citizens of his district. In principle both are the same. Under both the people are left to say for themselves what they want. If they are not essentially competent to decide the question referred to them by this bill they are not thus competent to elect representatives to the Legislature or to govern themselves in any respect, and the Democratic theory of popular rule is

based on a fiction. The friendly attitude of Democrats to the measure, therefore, would afford no indication of their attitude toward the scheme of consolidation itself; but their opposition to it would involve treachery to the principle of home rule, which they were elected to defend and sustain. If it be true, as asserted, that the Brooklyn Democratic delegation are unanimously and unalterably opposed to consolidation, it is a reasonable inference that, as they represent the political sympathies of the great majority of the voters of Brooklyn, the scheme would have a hard chance when it came up for popular decision in that town. At any rate, the fight against it would be bitter, and would be conducted by leaders whose own election indicates that they have the popular confidence. But the ques tion before the Democratic Legislature is not whether the project will find favor or disfavor; it is whether the will of the peo ple shall be consulted according to Demo-

cratic principle. On this question there can consistently e no division among the Democrats of the Legislature. Who is there among them, whether he comes from Brooklyn or Buffalo, that will dare to stand up and vote against home rule?

The Case of Jacosta.

The right to keep and carry arms is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States; but to carry concealed weapons is against the laws of New York. Or, rather it is against the law here to carry a concealed weapon without a police permit The offence, therefore, is technical and conditional, for it is the absence of a permit which makes the transgressor liable to

nunishment. During Tuesday night's storm, John JACOSTA, a mariner, was intercepted by two assailants while walking upon that portion of lower Broadway which is little frequent ed at night and is neglected by well-mean ing pedestrians in blizzard weather. Mr. Jacosta sustained the good record of fight-

assailants to flight, and thereby preventing the commission of highway robbery after nightfall on one of the streets of New York. Permits to carry such pistols as Jacosta used in self-defence on this occasion yield in this city about \$1,500 a

year, going to the Police Pension Fund. JACOSTA had no permit. He was arrested. and was imprisoned until Wednesday, when he was arraigned at the Tombs on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, and, instead of being fined \$10, as is the custom or discharged with a reprimand, was held by Justice RYAN, a new Judge, by the way, n ball for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. In jail, at the city's expense, Ja-COSTA must languish until his case is dis posed of; and it is not by any means unlikely that when confronted with the crushing evidence of his guilt, his assailants of Tuesday will be present as spectators to see justice meted out to him.

The treatment of Jacosta hardly seems to be such as would encourage other wayfarers to arm themselves in preparation for possible assault; and when again he breathes the air of freedom, he would do well to keep off Broadway and to carry only a popgun.

Corporations in the Cabinet.

The marked affection of the Populists for Judge Gresham last year was attributed. rightly or wrongly, to their belief that he had displayed in some of his decisions as United States Judge a certain sympathy with the Granger rage against corpora tions. It is likely enough that the Popu listic opinion is erroneous, and that the Populist and Farmers' Alliance fondness for Judge GRESHAM was due to nothing more than the impression that he has been, since his failure to get the Republican nomination for President in 1888, dissatisfied with the Republican system and order of things. That dissatisfaction, we understand, is principally a dissatisfaction with a high tariff, and indicates neither an assertion of the Democratic doctrine of the unconstitutionality of protection, nor any general compliance with the Alliance demand for a special fostering of the farming interest by means of land laws or advances upon crops. In fact, Judge Gresham's Populist admirers eem to admire him for reasons inconsistent with his taking office under Mr. CLEVELAND. They are for a stretching of the Consti tution which would have made a Federalst of 1800 stare and gasp, whereas he, as a member of a Democratic Administration, is committed to the strictest interpretation of the Constitution, and notably to carrying out the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only

On this account, a sharp division between Judge GRESHAM and the Granger philoso phers who were his adherents in 1892, seems inevitable; and, indeed, there is another ample reason for such division. The Populistic or Communistic, at any rate, silly and superfluous, aversion to corporations which some of Judge Gresham's indiscree enthusiasts have assumed to be a part of his political capital, cannot be predicated of the Cabinet to which he is to belong. Some Republican newspapers, like the Philadelphia Press, hypocritically regret the fact. A Cabinet in which the Postmaster-General is a railroad President, the At torney-General is the general counsel at Boston for three great railroads, the Secretary of War an experienced corporation diplomatist, and even the Secretary of Agriculture not without corporation influence, can have little attraction for the JACK CADES of Kansas and Texas The newspapers which hypocritically deplore this fact ought to be ashamed of themselves. That lawyers or business men o rank should be without close relations with an approved and accomplished and successful way of doing business, would simply militate against their standing as lawyers or men of business. To kick against corporations is to kick against the rule of three, and we are glad to see that the next Administration proposes nothing so foolish.

First Fruits from Snohomish.

The first political fruit of the appointment of Judge GRESHAM comes from the State of Washington, and, although sent to the care of Mr. CLEVELAND, is for the benefit of his Secretary of State. We find in our esteemed contemporary, the Tacoma News, of Feb. 16, copy of a resolution introduced the day before into the Washington House of Repre sentatives by Mr. Burton of Spohomish, the leader of the Populists in that body:

"Wherens, GROVER CLEVELAND, President elect of th United States has in his infinite wisdom selected the lion, Walter Q. Gershaw of Indians as the Premier of his coming Administration, and "Whereas, Such selection should be universally ap-

groved of as patriotic and for the best interest of the le country; therefore, he it moleci. That the Legislature of the State of Wash ngton do commend the selection of the said Watten Q BERRHAN AS Recretary of State after March 4 next, a wise and in every way worthy the great statesman wh

"Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be orwarded to the Hop. Guyen CLEVELAND and one also o the Hon. WALTER Q. GREENAM."

The resolution was laid upon the table by only a slight majority, the Republicans preventing its passage. Its interest and its significance are in no wise impaired by its failure to pass. Nor should the inadvertence of its author in adopting a ceremo nial expression used in resolutions of regret for the dead and condolence with the living, cause the sentiments he utters to be regarded otherwise than as the opinion of the Populists of the State of Washington as to the appointment of Judge GRESHAM. Nor is of Indiana" incorrect. It is one of the distinctions of Judge GRESHAM to have been an eminent and popular citizen of two States, Indiana and Illinois, just as it is another of his distinctions to have been the favorite of a large section of the Republican party in 1888, the idol of the People's party in 1892, and a member

of a Democratic Cabinet in 1893. The Olympia resolution is noteworthy as showing that, in the State of Washington at least, the Populists have not ceased to admire Judge Gresham because he refused to accept the offers of the People's party last year, and that their good wishes will follow him into the new relations which he has assumed. If the Sta e of Washington Democratic politicians had sufficiently considered the political motives which are supposed to lie behind this appointment, they would not make such comments as we find attributed to them in this same number of the Tucoma News. Thus, Mr. WILLIAM WELSH would not say, "I'm done; that's enough for me;" nor County Commissioner FAWCETT that "it puts a premium upon lesertion of party." The remarks of the News are much more justructive:

"If Walter Q. Grassian can attach to the Democratic party that large body of dissatisfied ex-Republicans who nave become l'opulists, he will without doubt be the next President of the United States.

"This appointment puts Judge German in the direct succession. The evident intention of the appointment looked at from a political standpoint is to offset New York's influence with that of fillingle and Indiana and emove from our national Democratic the party fight between factions in New York."

Such a programme may be called Quixotic by some, but at least it has the merit of boldness and directness. If the exand storekeepers. But it is very clear that ing mariners, the world over, by putting his treme rapidity of Judge Gresham's political

and economic development since 1888 may be thought to indicate on his part a tendency toward Populisticalism, on the other hand we must suppose that his acceptance of office ander a Democratic Administration commits him to a conservative and stable course. To attach the Populists to Judge GRESHAM and to attach them to the Democratic party are two very different things, and the Democracy doesn't change with the elasticity peculiar to some favored individuals; but if for the sake of attracting recruits to the Democracy Mr. CLEVELAND is willing to put up with the inconvenience of having a candidate for the Presidency in his Cabinet, there would seem to be no just reason for complaint on the part of others. The first fruits of the GRESHAM appointment come from the State of Washington; and perhaps other fruits may follow. Whatever be the exact political return therefrom, and whoever gets it, the selection of Judge Gresham promises to be fertile in possibilities and ambitions at least; in disappointments, it is too early to say,

Senator Sherman's False Assertion. In his speech in the Senate on Wednesday. favoring the issue of bonds with which to replenish the so-called gold redemption fund, Senator SHERMAN is reported as saying what follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury had been authorize by a subsequent act to retain at least \$100,000,000 in gold in the nature of a redamption fund."

This is absolutely and entirely false. The Secretary of the Treasury has never been authorized by any act to retain \$100,000,000, or any other amount, in gold or in any other kind of coin or money, as a redemption fund; and both Senator SHERMAN and everybody else who says that he has been so authorized, say what is not so.

The only mention of a redemption fund in an act of Congress is that found in the bank act of 1882, in which the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to suspend the issue of certificates of deposit of gold coin whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury, reserved for the redemption of United States notes, falls below one hundred millions of dollars." The most that this language can be made to imply is that by it the reservation of a fund for the redemption of United States notes is accepted, but no ingenuity of construction can torture it into an authority "to retain at least \$100,000,000 in gold for the purpose. On the contrary, it plainly recognizes the possibility of the decrease of the fund below \$100,000,000; and it embodies no provision for replenishing it either by the sale of bonds or by any other device A man in Senator SHERMAN'S position

ought to be ashamed of a misstatement of fact such as that we here notice. A bridge coming into New York from New

Jersey over the Hudson is a rational necessity. The bill urged in the Senate by Senator Hill is proper in itself and imperative in its purpose. It should be passed.

We do not see the need of giving the title of "Ambassador" to any of our Ministers to foreign countries. They can all do their business, in obedience to orders, under the title of Minister as well as under any other title. There is less fustian in the politics and diplomacy of our times than there was in the times f our respected progenitors. Truly, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's has a higher sound than Minister to England, but it is less descriptive. An Ambassador, according to odern usage, is the personal representative of his sovereign at the court of another sov ereign. Our Minister to England has no business dealings with the sovereign or at court; his proper business is at the Foreign Office Guess it is likely that the title of Minister will serve all useful purposes, and it is ornamental enough. Besides, an Ambaasador would want to get a bigger salary than a Minister gets. That is a serious thought for us.

What benefit our Republican friends hope to derive from running a Senatorial candidate in the Democratic district which Senato: HAGAN's death leaves unrepresented in Albany. no one has undertaken to say. But as there were 10,000 Republican votes cast there two years ago and 12,500 last year, it certainly seems odd that no eligible Republican could be found among them, and that it was necessary to go to another district for a candidate.

We fear that "justice to Alaska" has not een rendered by Congress. The desires of the 4,000 white people there were summed up in a document sent to members. They desire a fair distribution of the Federal offices among them, the appropriation of money for the de velopment of Alaska's resources, the repeal of the Anti-Liquor law, the right of representa tion in Congress, the introduction of proper and laws, the control of the Governmen schools, the revision of the code, the erection of new public buildings, the service of a revenue autter for the transportation of officials, the abolition of Indian missions, and a number of other things. Even the slaborate bill for re organizing the Government of Alaska that was introduced into Congress last January did not cover all these points; and we fear that justice will not be rendered to Alaska until the assemblage of another Congress. But Alaska deserves to be better looked after than it has yet been. It has other resources besides ts salmon fisheries, its gold and silver mines. its seal islands. It will surely yet attract plenty of enterprising settlers.

There is one good thing, and one which can be cordially commended, about the Supervisory Board of Commissioners of the New York Municipal Civil Service for 1892. They have an unexpended balance of \$5,400. The get \$25,000 a year for expanses. The fraud is ear at any price, but the less it costs, the better for the taxpayers.

We regret to learn from the Jewish Progess that the Russian Jewish colonies which have been planted in the Argentine Republic by Baron Hinson are already suffering from the hostility of the Argentinians, or, as the Jewish Progress says, are subjected to sistent persecution by the Spaniards and Portuguese of the orthodox Church." The climate is unfavorable to them: the conditions of life are not what they had looked for: they canno oursue those industries which they like best; the Government is not overfriendly to them and now the natives have turned against them with the intent of driving them out and of preventing other of Baron Hirsch's beneficiaries from joining them. It is certainly hard for the poor Jews who have gone and for those who desire to go to Argentina, where here is room for ten million new settlers The Government of the country has for years east been anxious to obtain immigrants from Europe, and has offered inducements to new omers which have been accepted by Italian and some Garmans: but, as soon as a fev undred Jews go there, there is oppo The Argentinians are as intolerant of Judaian in the nineteenth century as their Spanish ncestors were in the fifteenth.

The Jews of Russia are in a plight indeed The Government of their native country is anxious to get rid of them, and they do find it easy to learn of any country in which hey will be welcomed. Turkey will not per mit them to enter any part of its territory excepting Palestine, which few of them desire o go to. Austria will not receive them Germany will not receive them, and even the Jews of German Dativity are of an anti-Semitic In France there is a strong anti break. Jewish sentiment. In England, Parliament has been asked to take measures to prevent

the continuance of the Jewish influx from Bussia. Spain and Italy are no more to be thought of than the Scandinavian countries or Ireland. We should suppose that Russian Jewish colonies might be formed in the countries of northern Africa, especially in Algeria. the ancient home of the race. Palestine, is so

unattractive to the Jews of our time. This American republic seems to be the only country of the world to which the Jews of Russia can come with any assurance o seace, protection, and prosperity. We had a very great Jewish immigration last year until was stopped by the enforcement of the quarantine laws in September and by the Presdent's proclamation, which was applicable to all immigrants. It is not likely that there vill be any great addition to our Jewish population this year.

A respected correspondent urges upon us what he evidently considers to be a public duty, namely, the advocacy of a new executive at Washington, to be called the Department of Roads. We respectfully decline. We hate the proposition. There are too many executive departments already, and if our correspondent will go in for extinguishing about two of them we should like to join in his crusade._

SPLENDOR AND EXPENSE.

Not Much Jeffersonian Simplicity. Washington, Feb. 28. - During the last ten days the building in which the l'ension Bureau operates has been literally turned upside own by the Committee of Arrangements for

the inaugural ball. Everything has been removed from the great room where the files are kept, to make room for the dancers. This necessitated the dismissal of a large number of clerks for not less than a week, who will all that time draw their pay. The cost, rather loss, to the Government from this will not be less than \$20,000, perhaps more.

In the Government offices there are not less than \$20,000 employees who will be turned loose on inauguration day. No work will be done, but the pay will go on all the same. This alone will work a direct loss to the Government scarzely less than \$10,000 additional, probably more, saying nothing about the consequential

more, saying nothing about the consequential damages resulting from the demoralization of the force and in other ways.

Is this Democratic economy? Does it argue Jeffersonian simplicity?

It is but a sample of what is going on in many other ways. Where will it end?

It is but a sample of what is going on in many other ways. Where will it end?

Mr. Jefferson rode horseback to the Capitol on his inauguration. But the times have changed, and probably no one would wish Mr. Cleveland to follow his example; yet it is not unreasonable to protest against the expensive flummer; with which his inauguration is to be attended.

Messrs, Childs and Cleveland,

WASHINGTON, March 2.-It can be said without fear of contradiction that the editor of no paper in the country is so near to Mr. Cleveland as Mr. Davis of the Philadelphia Ledge who stands for Mr. Childs in all respects. Mr. Davis was with Mr. Cleveland on his excursion to Virginia Beach shortly after the election While on that excursion the closest confidences were formed. Articles have since appeared in the Ledger that were inspired from he very highest source. Articles will continue to appear in the Ledger that will indicate as early and fully President Cleveland's views and intentions on certain important questions as anywhere else.

MR. CLEVELAND AND HIS CABINETS. He Didn't Call Endleott Billy, but Had Familiar Names for All the Others.

From Od. Jones's St. Louis Republic. The Cieveland Cabinet averages up pretty well in avoirdupols. The combined weight of the eight mem-bers is, according to the most reliable data at hand, 1,555 pounds, or an average of about 193 pounds. Mr. Bissell is the heavy weight, tipping the beam at 325, Hokey Smith is the next heaviest, with 225 pounds Col. Herbert, 180; Mr. Olney, 165; Mr. Carlisla, 160; Judge Gresham, 160; Mr. Morton, 170, and Col. Lamont, 50. The average weight of the previous Cabinet was

The two Cabinets are very similar in one important particular: the members are personal friends of the President as well as his political ailies. Mr. Cleveland was very much at home in the company of his former Cabinet Ministers; in fact, they were as so many mem-bers of his family. There was not the same formality about Cabinet meetings which has characterized nearly every other Administration. A member of the Arthur Cabinet who served with Judge Gresham is very curious to know if the same familiarity will exist between Gresham and Cleveland as was the case with Mesers Bayard and Cleveland

On one occasion, when Mr. Bayard came into the com in the White House where a Cabinet meeting was being held, Mr. Cleveland greeted him with a warm shake of the hand and the saintation: "Well Tom let" hear what you have been doing at the State Department." With Mr. Lamar it was "Quint, tell us about the Indians," and so on, the greatest freedom existing between the President and the members of his Cabine Mr. Manning was known as "Dan," Mr. Whitney "Will," Mr. Pairchild "Charley," Mr. Lamar "Quint," Mr. Vilaa "Bill," Mr. Garland "Alf," Mr. Dickinson "Squire," and Mr. Endicott "William." Endicott was very cold and reserved, and "William." was the limit to which his fellow members went in the way of a

ickname. Mr. Cleveland has always called Mr. Bissell "Wile" or "Wilson," and will probably continue to do so. The same may be said of Col. Lamont, who is known as "Dan," and the other members of the new Cabine will probably get to calling each other by their first names before they have been in office many months.

Mr. W. W. Astor in England.

From the London Truth What can have induced Mr. W. W. Aster to buy the Liberal Pall Hall Gores, in order to convert it into a Unionist organ? This seems to me to be as strange some such English magnate, to buy up an anti Administration newspaper at Washington in order to change it into an Administration organ. What would the Americans say if this rere done? Would there not be somewhat of an outery, and would it not be anguasted to the Buke that, If he wished to engage in politics, it might be well if he were to confine himself to those of his own country? If Mr. W. W. Aster intended to naturalise himself as an Englishman, I could understand the purchase; this however, is improbable, for his property mainly con ists of land and houses in New York, where no alien an hold real estate.

He Never Deadheads.

From the Brooklyn Kigle.

Grover Claveland paid out of his own pocket the en-lire expense of the special train bearing his family and his friends to the Federal capital to-day. He did the ome as to the special train from Albany to Washingt on March 2, 1884. He always pays his fare and that of his household on all railroad trips and their hills at all hotels, as well as for tickets to all entertainments which he or they attend.

Adlal's Great Work With the Axe.

From the Helitmore Sum. "I have lived in Washington for eight years," said Mr. Stevenson, "four years as a member of Congress and four years in the Post Office Department. These ast were the four hardest years of my life, and at the expiration of my term I was pretty well run down."

A Card from Mr. Henry George.

To the Epiton of The SCH-Sir: As some of the in-erior journals seem to take seriously your report that I am a candidate for the Manchester consulate, will on kindly add to the "Good Word" you reprint from the St. Louis Republic that I want nothing from the Cleveland Administration save the abolition of protection and its incidents, and am a good enough Dem erat to want that bad y. Yours, respectfu

Mrs. Herdso-I hear your son has married a girl you Mrs Saidso-On the cont ary, she was a girl we did like, and one of the best we ever had in the house

Georgia at the In uguration.

From he Athan Countral a. We're marchin' on to Washin'ton, jea' two an' two in Our flags are all a flyin'. An' we're fee in' mighty fine: Each man has got his rect rd from the regular targade; An' you're bound to know oil toeorgia when she gils in the parade!

We're marchin' on to Washin'ton, an' sin't a movin' in that worked for Grover's got a ticket to the Each : An' them fellers at the Capital, they needn't out no prints.

For there alln't a single private, dead or livin in the

We're marchin' on to Washin'ton; we're sure to see w les bow to "order arms" an load a Georgia Wekn An' when it comes to votin', we can lay 'em in the So you're bound to know old Georgia when she gits in the paradel

TRUE OR FALSE, WHO KNOWS?

THE LINES SHARPLY DRAWN

Between the Young Hokosophers and the Old Hokophobists. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: No more Hoke Smith

NEW YORK, March 2. To THE Entrop of THE SUN-FIL. " Hottans ever new !" 'Tis true. We never tire of Hoke. There is something percentially fresh about him, something ineffably pleasing and precious, even. Can this be in the case with which the name lends itself to the sweet art of

Last night I 'woke and thought of Hoke, and thyme followed rhyme. Till gray-syed dawn peeped through my casement I lay in a species of rapture, piling up verse upon verse. In sooth, it was such a night as the nightingale apends; and all on account of Hoke, How my gratitude goes out to the discoverer of this precious entity—of, shall I say, non-entity ? PRLIE MOON.

New York, March 1. To THE EDITOR OF THE SCH-Sir: I beg to inquire whether the columns in your paper devoted every day to Hoke Smith are intended to be funny? The matter therein printed seems to me to be stily rot, quite unwo thy of THE SON. I think such attempts at fun are very dreary reading, and, as I feel that I must continue to read your paper, I hope "Hokology" will soon be pretermit Even some new sort of stupidity would be a relief, say extracts from the Mail and Ecores. Ground HowLAND 60 Wall STRE T. NEW YORK, March 1.

The Triumph of the Rhyming Dictionary To the Korron or Tun Sun-Sir: Herewith please find a rhyme on a top;; which furnishes a vast amount of amusement to very many of the readers of Tax Sux; In a country called Chin-ay,

I've heard my teacher say ple fight with fire, emoke, and stink-pote Grover Cleveland won the day, By the gallantry of Hoke and Col. Dink Botts. BROOKLYR, March 1.

Hokeopathy. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir. Hee cake used to be juite common in Georgia in ante-bellum days, but you're giving us the Hoke ache in snother shape now or pity's sake let up on us a bit.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., March 2. A Tupperian Reminder Twere better to refrain from levity during these hours of business.

And try oneself in occupation other than that of humor for he that idies during this inauguration season, Must erstwhile contribute largely, And in manner as of Balasm's means of locometion FIRERILL, March 1.

> The Invitation. Come! oh, come ! with me. Yours very truly, Gaoren C,

An Appeal Ad Mokum, Galushius, galorius, gallivant Hoke, Lover of powder and bullets and smoke, Terror of sinners and first in the fight, Ruler of ratiroads and worker of right; Simeon Shellenock Statuesque Smith. Tell us, ob, wondrous one: Art thou a myth ! Statesman by marriage, Georgian by birth Teil us, on, Michael, art thou on the earth Speak to us Smithy! Oh, gurgle, we pray! Tell us thou livest; no more need'st thou say

Hearken, oh, Hokey! We beg thee to hear! Art thou of flesh and blood? Banish our fear. Tell us, oh, Hokey! Portentous of pota! Has Georgia's statesman, the Dinkelspiel Botts A band in thy sileuce ! Or is it all day to modesty, Hokey; thy modesty true t

Object? Why, We Are Stuck on Hoke! To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Why should THE SUR which shines for all, object to Hoke Smith ! A news aper which delights in novelties, which charms and entertains with its quaint discoveries in the realm of fact and fiction, ought to find pleasure in the fact that the elder Smiths, hovering about the cradle of the in fant heir, conceived the name of lioke. It is brief; it answers alithe purposes of a better name. It is blunt, original and novel; it has about it the aroma of the Southern boocake, and is probably a contraction of that word, and may have been suggested by an abun to manhood, handicapped by the ribaldry of rude jet ers, suggested by that name, and who has been able to attract the attention of the President elect, is desering of commiseration. In behalf of originality in names, and in the interests of peace for the Smith family. I must protest against this merry making at the expense of a name. To Hoke it is no loke

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., March 1. BER S. DRAM. A Pacific Coast Opinion From the Oakland Morning Times

Oh, THE SUN! Oh, the Moon! And all the Store! "Hoax" Smith! Editorum Aubbergastrum! At New York's Capital.

From the Albany Evening Journal This Hoke seems to be a whole-souled person.

A Question for Hokanthologists. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I attended a circus a consisted of a song rendered by a clown, entitled Hokey Pokey." Did he refer to Hoke of Georgia ! Naw Your, March 2.

Hoke is Not the Author of "Listen to My

Tale of Wee." To the Editor of The Sun-Sir; is this Hoke Smith identical with Hub Smith, the author of "Listen to My Tale of Woe," "Swinging in the Grapevine Swing." and other popular airs of the day? This Hub Smith is a cierk in the State Department and is now on his wa to Paris with John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State. Hoke and Hub might easily be confounded, and, as Hub is such a inchy dog, I tnougus accepted the Interior portfolio. Enlighten me.

J. S. E.

If Dink Should Come.

If Dink should come to me to-night and say Hoke." like that, Who was It, Hoke, that helped you save the day !" I should say to him. " Scat ! And the night was dark for Dink in the woods

ones, while the tumultuous owl moaned too-whit, too-whocus! "Do not both our names wind up in K ?" And did we not together marbles play.

And 'Shall this be the parting of the way ?" But I said: " Scat !" forein: And the night was dark for Dink in the woods of the Oconee, while the tumultuous owl moaned top-whit too-whocus! You go to fame, behind, I stay,

Faid Dink to me: ilke that;

Refruin: And the night was dark for Dink in the woods of the Ocenee, while the tumultuous owl moaned too-whit, too-whocus!

"'Tis true I'm taken; thou art left," said I to Dink : like that "Yet 'tis !-not thou-who am bereft, Dinkus, requie-scat!

Refain: And the night was dark for Dink in the woods

WIRE COUNTY, Ga , March 1.

Multum in Parvo. G Was Hington. NapOleon. St. Patrick. Al Exander

of the Ocones, while he tumultuous owl mouned

CaBar. Milton. Confucius Malfomet.

Philologists Taking an Interest. To the Epron or the Sus-Sir: What is the root of Bokology? If it is lioke, then what is the elymon of Hoke! Can it be Hoar !

Why Are Men Cruel!

From the Richester Democrat and Chemicks

The cruclest thing said yet is that Hoke Smith is a tatesman by marriage. A Picture of Hoke in the Court Room.

From the Naubus Telegraph. I first saw him at Bainbridge, Ga., when, in 1896, he came down there to bry a case concerning the claim of an immense saw inill company to certain wa er privi-leger on the F.int River and some little tributary Smith made few friends there at that time, for his manner was overbearing and pombons in the last degree. He showed a great fund of audanity, cheek, and volubility, and he made such exhibit of an irresponsible and inscripulous power of repartee or blackguardism that with

represently abused the party opposed in the case, a most worthy gentleman who had gone out there from Michigan, and at vast expense had slowly and laboriously caused to be built an immense steam saw mill, which, through the almost criminal negligence of a night watehman, had burned to the ground after running only a few weeks—all lost, no insurance, the risk being so great that the premium was too high to be afferded; and he had returned. North and gathered funds with which to start again if now he could funds with which to start again if now he could but properly settle the matter of the water right. Euch numerited and exasperating abuse. I say, did Hoke Smith slowly and abundantly measure out and heap upon that beneficest and essimable, though for the time unfortunate, gentleman that resolute patience under it had about given way. and it was currently reported and generally that a serious physical clash would ensue at the one whatever the event of the trial. The abused man was subdued and quiet in the expression of his intention in this lima, though none the less forcible, while Smith, nompous as Roscos conkling, nor with a tenth of his grace or his brains, strutted about and fulminated threats of wholesale and aunibilating retaliation with all the bombast of the flery Westerner, who, in the much-quoted perora tion and climax, closes his windy stuff with the words "and my bome is in the Setting Sun." Friends, however, interfered, and Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet was saved from a vacancy.

Is Hoke the " Old Politician !" From Hole's Atlanta Journal.

" It's a little ahead to make it," remarked an old polltician, "but I predict that Gresham will be the next nomines of the Democratic party for President, and that he will be elected. In my epinion Cieveland has aken him up with that view, because in him be sees taken him up with that view, because in him he sees the man who can break up the 'machine' wing of the Democratic party which dees business in New York, and make the party independent of New York by connecting the Democrats of the West, and making the West and South perfectly solid for Democracy for many years to come. Oresham, you see, is on Cleveland's line, and could perpetuate his policy. He could get more followers from the People's party or from the Republican party than any other man, and, with the Democrat, could saily carry the country without the Democrats, could easily carry the country without the Bresham in '96."

Where Are They Att

From the Knozville Sentinet.

As if by authority, Secretary Hoke Smith's paper, the Allana Journal, says: "Mr. Cleveland is probably 'on-to' the fellows whose cry just now is 'On to Washing-ton." Then what's to become of the other boys who bore the heat and burden of the campaign? Hoke, having secured his pie, ought not to keep all the rest of as out of the green pasture. We solemnly protest,

Destiny. From the Ho'yoke Duily Democre'.
The Sex still continues to advertise Hoke Smith, and Hoke continues to grow fat.

SUNREAMS.

-The plucklest school teacher in Connecticut, and se pretty as she is brave, is Miss Eme Walcott of New-town. She teaches a small district school in Land's End, two miles from the Hawleyville station on the Housatonio Railroad. She lives in Newtown and goes to Hawleyville on the train every morn-ing. On Wednesday, the day of the recent blizzard, she found that there would be no train, owing to the road being blockaded with snow. Wrapping her cloak close-ly about her, pinning her skirt up to the height of her knees, with a pair of rubber boots on her feet, she started out and walked the distance from Newtown to Hawleyville, a little over ten miles, and then to the schoolhouse, two miles further on. She suffered no inconvenience from the remarkable walk, and won the bearts of the district committee by her plucky exhibiion of endurance.

-Two or three of the oldest houses in the United States are standing in and about the fishing village of Port Penn on the Delaware River in Newcastle county, Delaware. The main portion of the Dilworth home-stead, occupied by a family descended from a British post-captain, who remantically married during the Revolution the daughter of the patriot Governor irich, is nearly 200 years old, and an earlier part of the dwelling is supposed to be half a century older. Ivy Lodge, the charming old Stewart homestead, occuled by descendants of that Sir William Stewart who forgot home and title to become a pioneer in the new world, is a lozenge shaped brick dwelling of the Revoutionary period. A picturesque story-and a half contage in the rear of lyr Lodge is much older. There has been a Doctor David Stewart practising medicine at Port Penn for 200 years.

-A German scientist who has spent some years in this country says: "I eften hear you Americans com-plain of the rapidity with which foreigners speak their own language in their own homes. That is mere lliusion. It is because your ear has not been educated to catch the sounds and they fall from the lips of the people faster than you can pick them up, as it were. The French, I grant you, are especially hard to understand, because there are so many eliaions in their mode of speech that the printed text is hardly a guide to it. But perhaps you don't know that it is as hard to understand you at first hearing as it is for you to understand the foreigner. But that is so. New York is worse than London to learn English in, because over here you speak so fast. Yes, you really do speak faster than the English, but I think it is because you think faster. Your voices are not so pleasant as the English, and the

volces of your women-ach! Screams." -Some persons profess to be able to guess approxi mately from what part of Italy a woman comes by the length of her earrings. Italian earrings lengthen as one goes southward, and in the extreme so the earrings of these women reach nearly to the shoulders. It often happens that the jewels of the Italian pensants are of solid gold and shaped in pleasing fastsand this is true of lawels brought to this country by many European immigrants. One seldom or never sees here, however, the beautiful gold ornaments worn by the peasant woman of Brittany. Another kind of ornament seldom seen here, except when pracelets and the like, worn by Coolie women in the West Indies. These ornaments usually represent the savings of the Coolio husband, and are sold by the wo-men only with his permission. A man's wealth is measured by the splendor of his wife's adornment.

-The Hon. George M. Landers of New Britain, Conn., was a member of the Forty-second Congress. A friend of his in Washington, Mr. M. W. Wines, predicted for him a remarkable longevity, and gave him a bottle of wine which was not to be opened until he was cele-brating his 80th pirthday. That event was observed last Thursday, and the wine was opened, every friend who called to congratulate him on the event receiving a sip of it. Around the bottle was a paper on which was written: "The wine contained in this bottle was seventeen years old when purchased at Funchal, Madeira, August, 1864. It was carried (in wood) from Punchal to San Francisco, Cal., and was thence shipped to New York. It has been twice around Cape Horn and in all the chief ports between Rio Janeiro and San Francisco. It was bottled in the city of Washington, Van 10, 1866." Mr. Landers, who is very active for his

age, has every prospect of living out his century. Foreign Notes of Real Interest

M. Cavaignac, who is looked on, in the light of recent events, as possibly the coming President of France, is said to be of indisputable, fresly acknowledged. Irish descript. He is descended from the MacMurrough Kavanaghs, who were Kings of Leinster, and, according to this authority, the late Mr. Kavanagh of Borris, long a member of the House of Countons, was a relative of M. Cavaignac. The similarity of pronunciation in the two names is interesting viewed in this tight. Should M. Cavaignac attain the Presidency of the Republic he will be the second man of Irish descent to hold that or. Marshal MacMahon was always proud of his Irish ancestry.

The general spread of the English language over the world has been resisted most stubbornly on British world has been resisted most stubbornly on British soil at home. Two weeks ago the Legislative Assembly of Jersey rejected, by a vote of 27 to 6, a bill to permit the use of English in the Assembly, at the option of a member. This action, of course afterms the principle that French is the official language. The country parishes are resolutely opposed to the introduction of lands are the second of the second progress in the towns of late years, and it is said many of the Deputies are now unable to express themselves correctly in French Mr. diladatone's Government has been saked by several Weish members of Parliament, at the instance of a large body of Welshmen, to make the teaching of Welsh in the public schools of Wales obligatory, it has always been taught in the Nonconformist Sun-day schools. The number of Irish people who do not speak English at all is still considerable, and in Scot-land it is not small.

Earthquake shocks were experienced in various and widely apparated parts of the Old World during January and the early part of February about the time of the disastrous disturbance in Zante. There was a destructive earthquake in the Island of Samothrace, in the Grecian Archipelaro, the latter part of January. The extent of the damage done was not estimated as last reports, but all the buildings were said to be destroyed. There was a severe shock in New Zealand on Feb. 12. It was felt in both the North and South on Feb. 12. It was felt in both the North and South Islands, being most severe in the city of Weilington and the town of Neison. But slight damage was occasioned. A very severe shock was reprienced on the borders of Afghanitan, mar Queita, and it had some curious features. The ratiway mear Chaman was utterly destroyed and "the ratis were twisted like corkscrewa." A deep rent in the sarris's surface was made directly along the old British frontier line with Afghanitan, as it assisted before the Engine sected of their dominion. it existed before the Engital extended their dominion ever the Khojak ridge to Chaman. The crack follows the old line of demarkation for miles, and the Afghanes say it is a sign from Aliah that the old frontier was the

proper limit, beyond which the English should not go. the masses he peased, as is usual in such cases for a great man on the spot. Smith causelessly and so out- train-fastest and best train to the West,—Ada.